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TERMS.

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N. B. All who possess the leisure, &c. are respectfully invited to favor the Spectator with their communications, all of which shall receive the attention due them.

GEN. HAMILTON'S LETTER.

To NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.
President of the Bank of the United States.

SIR—The citizens of Charleston, at a public meeting held on the 18th May for the purpose of considering the expediency of the Banks of this city suspending specie payments, consequent on the suspension in the Northern cities, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Presidents of the Banks in this city be requested to establish forthwith a correspondence with the Banks of the other commercial cities of the Union for the purpose of taking early measures for the resumption of specie payments, that when this measure does take place, it may be simultaneous throughout the United States and with the least possible disturbance to the exchanges of the country."

This resolution was referred to the Presidents, of the different Banks, and an allotment made for the correspondence of each, with the several institutions in the commercial cities of the Union, and to myself was assigned the honor of communicating with you on the important subject which it comprehends. The private letter which I have already written you, must have prepared you for this communication. I shall make no apology for addressing you directly through the public press. The great power and extensive influence of the Bank over which you preside (to say nothing of the prominent position your yourself personally occupy) would seem to make it eminently proper, if the Banks are to cooperate in effecting an early and salutary return of the country to a sound currency, that in this effort your exertions, enlightened by the experience you have had in the finances of the United State, should be directed to the highly important objects, of combining and concentrating the action of the other Banks in the Union, to the accomplishment of this most desirable result.

I feel, I trust, all the diffidence which a comparatively short experience in the practical operations of banking ought to impress upon my mind, and I should certainly have vastly preferred that the suggestion I am about to make for AN EARLY AND EFFECTUAL RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS, on the part of the Banks, had been offered by one who could have given his opinions that sort of authority which results from a repute founded as well upon the public confidence, as on ripe experience and acknowledged ability.

But the dark crisis in which the country is placed, in which even the evils we are now suffering under, great as they are seem comparatively of trival moment to those yet in reserve, if some general and signal effort is not made for its relief, would justify the most humble man in the Union, however humble in his own contingent, to present it freely as an offering for the common and joint service of us all.

I must therefore begin by promising that if the conflict which has been going on at least for the last six years, between the Government and the supporters of a Bank of the United States, or in other words, between the credit system and the advocates of a metalic circulation, is not compromised or composed, it will end in the RUIN OF THE COUNTRY. I have been brought to this conviction by the most painful yet unequivocal omens. I have not the slightest hostility to your Bank. On the contrary, in the very extensive intercourse which I have had with it, commencing with the purchase of your Charleston Branch in 1835, by the Bank over which I preside, down to the present moment of our frequent correspondence, I have at all times recognized the great liberality and public spirit of accommodation by which your institution seems invariably to be governed.

Whatever therefore, may be my opinions on the abstract question of the power of Congress to renew your charter (which incline to the rigid school of construction,) for one I should have been willing under the decision of the Supreme Court and the anterior approval of the bank bill by Mr. Madison, to consider the whole matter as *res adjudicata*, as a point definitely settled for the public tranquility, if not for the interest we all feel in a sound and stable currency.

But whatever may be your opinion, sir, or on whatever ground I may be willing to compromise a public question, is a matter of very little moment provided it should be found in a representative Democracy like ours, that the people are arrayed on the adverse side, or an Executive should happen to be in power ready with his veto to obey the sanctions of his own conscience, his own convictions of expediency and justice, (or if you please his vindictive prejudices,) by putting an extinguisher on your hypothesis, financial or constitutional, or my own.

How then, it may be asked, is this difficulty to be met and surmounted? How is this perpetual warfare between the Government, or the supporters of a metalic currency, and the Bank of the United States, (a conflict which promises to engulf the whole country in convulsion and ruin,) to be stayed and put at rest forever? I answer explicitly: By the spirit of reconciliation and compromise by which, nine times out of ten, public danger is to be averted when force and violence prove utterly powerless.

Without a presumptuous confidence in my own opinions, (for God knows the crisis is well calculated to beget, amidst appalling difficulties, any thing but too sanguine reliance on ourselves,) I cannot but think if the conjuncture which will be presented to Congress on the 1st of September next, be met by the Executive and the National Legislature, by the leading statesmen in both its branches, and by the influential Banks of the United States, (more especially by your own,) in the proper spirit, and with the means and measures that will be in the possession of all these functionaries, public and private, specie payments may be resumed in a very short period after the meeting of Congress; and in four months after the commencement of its session, the Constitution of the United States be so amended that our currency will be placed on a basis of prosperity and security which I trust will be imperishable. Before I venture to indicate with all due deference what appear to me to be the proper means to accomplish these desirable results, it will not be amiss to say a word or two on those causes which have contributed most effectually to produce our present sufferings and embarrassments.

The primary and efficient cause of the present embarrassments of the United States is to be found in a want of uniformity in our currency, which results from there being no legal or constitutional restraints on its issues. This is a consequence of our complex form of Government: In twenty six States each of them assuming and exercising the sovering attributes of authorizing the manufacture of money to an unlimited extent, without the smallest check or control, except what they think proper to impose on themselves, no other effects could possibly have been predicted than those which have actually occurred.

Any remedy which falls short of gradually arresting this evil, is absolutely worthless and unavailing. Upon this point, I desire at the close of this communication to make a few suggestions, which comprehend a possible cure for this evil, which may, I think, be usefully employed.

These laboratories of paper money in the different States, more especially in the new States of the West, were pampered into existence, or met by a gigantic spirit of public enterprise, which sprung out of the general peace in Europe, from the natural development of the vast resources of our country, as well as from the extraordinary discoveries in mechanical philosophy, by which a new and almost miraculous impulse has been given to public improvements throughout the world. The means which man possesses of increasing indefinitely his physical power by the agency of steam, has been most emphatically illustrated in the last five years, both in England and America. The rail road and canals, public and private edifices, and I may say towns, built or in the course of construction in both countries produced a demand for the immediate construction of a circulating medium, which should be the representative of the amount of exchangeable value thus created, which the precious metals could not possibly afford. Hence the demand for paper money, and where existing Banks could not supply this demand, Joint Stock Companies were created in England without number, under the act of George, IV., and the sovereign power of the States on this side of the waters was invoked to incorporate new banks, almost to an indefinite extent. The stimulus thus given to the currency of both countries, was met by a short crop of cotton in 1835, which, with a superabundant issue, in the circulation, carried prices up at once to a maximum which precipitated both countries into a career of speculation little short of madness. Manufactures, goods, wares and merchandise, cotton, lands, slaves, and every chattel, if we may so speak, real, personal and mixed, rose to a point of elevation which many *ex post facto* prophets have since predicted were dizzy and insecure. Still the demand for more Banks was insatiable, and not to be appeased. According to the most authentic returns we have seen that within the last seven years three hundred and fifty seven new Banks have been created in the United States, beside one hundred and forty-six Branches, which added to those previously in existence made a total of six hundred and sixty-seven Banks. This produced a corresponding augmentation of the banking capital of the country of one hundred and seventy nine millions, and an increase in the circulation of paper money amounting to one hundred and twenty-five millions.

Now, sir, I consider these effects to have been altogether beyond the control of the General Government. That they sprung from the contagious influence of the spirit of speculation, or, if you please, the genius of the age in which we live; that they would have occurred with or without the existence of the Bank of the United States proper, or the removal of the deposites, or General Jackson's Treasury Circular. In one word, they resulted from the great demand for a circulating medium, and the unlimited power of the States to meet this demand by an unlimited issue of paper money, to which in an era like the one thro' which we have just passed, as salutary as may be the check of a Bank of the United States on inordinate issues in ordinary times, it would rather have had to obey the general impulse, of which I think the course of events in your own Bank in Philadelphia affords the strongest exponent.

I am sure your own magnanimity and frankness will induce you to tolerate this remark. Indeed nothing can illustrate more powerfully the extravagant spirit of speculation which infected the whole country, than the fact the Legislature of your State should have given your Bank a charter for the enormous sum of 35 millions, with the immense banking capital it had previously authorized by law, without the faculty of legalizing the circulation of one cent beyond its own limits. Let us be just, before we are generous in our indignation. The whole country is to blame by a direct agency in bringing about a state of things to which the measures of our Government may have efficiently contributed, but which these measures could not have entirely produced.

It indicates no masterly spirit of philosophy to be harping on mere secondary causes at best, when the great sources of existing evils are left unexplored. The strife which is now waging on whom to fix the exclusive responsibility of great public calamities, is unworthy of the spirit of those who must approach the distemperature in our public affairs in a widely different tone. Let me, however, not be misunderstood. I think Gen. Jackson committed great and mischievous mistakes in tampering with the currency of the country. That he endangered its best interests by his attachment to a futile hypothesis practicable alone through a wise and gradual induction. That as in one of his early messages he waved his constitutional scruples in regard to the charter of a Bank of the United States he ought to have given his assent with salutary modifications to a re-charter of your Bank, or afforded to Congress the project of a fiscal agent by which the public money would have been secure in deposite, and the circulation of the country kept as far as practicable in a healthy condition, and under a safe control. I moreover think nothing could have been more injudicious than his removal of the public deposites from the custody of your institution, nor any thing more unwise than the Treasury Circular. The last was in fact a premium to the speculations of capitalists, and augmented with many concomitant ills the very evil it was designed to cure. But all these singly, or in combination, were unable to produce the great revulsion which has taken place in the trade, agriculture, and commerce of both England and America. As well might the sails of a wind mill standing on a promontory which overlooks the ocean, fan into existence the tornado which upturns its mighty bosom. England, whith her Government Bank, and without a removal of the deposites of her Treasury, or a Treasury Circular, is suffering from indentical evils resulting from identical causes—overtrading, extravagant speculation, and paper money. The crisis does not call for, but absolutely repudiates, on the part of the Government and the advocates of a Bank of the United States, the mutual indulgence in that spirit of reproach and recrimination, to which both parties have so painfully resorted. Except to avoid the mistakes we have committed, it is useless to look back. Let us move forward with a determination to lay aside all contests for political power, all party strife, and all selfish and personal prejudices or attachments, and in one united and immediate effort to rescue the country from impending ruin.

This I would fain hope, can be accomplished by a spirit of compromise and concession on the part of the Government of the United States, and those who may be called the advocates of the credit system which has taken such deep root, and exercises such pervading influence among us.

It may be assumed that our present embarrassments have divided the country into two parties. That they consequently offer the following antagonist remedies.

1st. The organ of the Government indicates a determination to divorce the Government from all connection with banks, to have its own strong box, and by compelling the payment of all Government dues in specie, to bring the country back to a hard money currency.

2dly. The supporters of a credit system are simply in favor of a re-charter of the Bank of the United States by Congress, and belive that by the salutary operation of this institution on the circulation and exchanges of the country, the present evils would be cured with the least possible disturbance to the great interests of the country.

The limits to which my own inclinations and a due regard for your patience assign me, forbid my treating the large and profoundly interesting topic comprehended in these propositions, in a manner which their own importance would seem to demand. They cannot however be passed over in silence. It must, I think, be obvious to any man of reflection, that if it should be desirable that coin should either form the sole constituent, or enter more largely into our circulation, this end is only to be accomplished, safely and beneficially, by a gradual process: by which the country shall be even insensible of the change which is going on in the standard of value. The truth is, this country and Great Britain have been built up by the credit system, or in other words by a paper circulation: if not at all times convertible into specie, at least at all times having its value guaged by gold and silver. If the Government had the despotic power of annihilating every Bank in the United States at a blow, and of burning every bank note by the hand of the common hangman, it would only lead to ruin and transfer of property, greater and more desolating than have signalized the footsteps of the most sanguinary revolution which has occurred in the world. If, therefore, Government was to attempt partially the accomplishment of this end, by the means which have been announced, it must produce a climax in our present suffering and fill the country with convulsion and alarm. The truth is, the institutions and habits of a people are not to be torn up in a day. The excessive issues of paper money has had much to do with our present difficulties, but the emission of credits, in the shape of a convertible circulation, when well sustained and guarantied by specie and its equivalant in solid securities, have made England and America what they are, whilst a hard money currency has not prevented Spain and Italy from sinking into their present condition of debasement and imbecility.

The mere fact of not making paper money a legal tender in ordinary times is an effective security for its solidity to the public. Mr. Burke, in the grandeur which belonged to his genius, said forty seven years ago, in speaking of the currency of England, as contrasted with that of France, "Our paper money is of value in commerce, because in law it is none. It is powerful on change, because, in Westminister Hall it is impotent. In payment of a debt of twenty shillings, a creditor may refuse all the paper of the Bank of England. Nor is there amongst us a single public security of any quality or nature whatsoever, that is enforced by authority. In fact it may be easily shown that our paper wealth, instead of lessening the real coin, has a tendency to increase it. Instead of a substitute for money, it only facilitates its entry, its exit, and its circulation; that it is the symbol of prosperity, and not the badge of distress." There is quite as much of true philosophy and sound sense in this passage, as of verbal elegance. The history both of England and America proves it. Limit the circulation of paper to its representative in coin, and the securities of substantial property, and a country is blessed with a currency sound, safe and healthy, and competent to perform all the transfers and exchanges of her trade, commerce and agriculture. To afford, however, to the public a security for the application of this limit, is the difficulty. This nevertheless is a duty and trust of every civilized government, and involves an obligation that can neither be compromised or postponed. It is a duty which our government must perform. If they have not the constitutional power it must be conferred by an amendment of the constitution. It is in vain to speak immediately of the destruction of every bank in the country: even if this measure was desirable, it could not be accomplished with safety in less than thirty years, and then by a process the most gradual and healing. The effort to establish a hard money currency for the government, and at the same time that the people should have one of paper for themselves, must perpetuate our present embarrassments, and if practicable, must end in calamity and convulsion. The truth is not to be concealed, sir, that the advocates of a hard money currency could succeed in carrying their favorite hypothesis into practical operation. every man whose liabilities amounted to one fifth part of his actual property would be ruined. I leave any man who is acquainted whith the character of our people to decide if they would permit Colonel Benton to put us like mice into his great metallic retort for the purpose of ascertaining how long we could breathe in this exhausted receiver. I have no toleration for theories that are to place nine-tenths of the country under the parental custody of the Sheriff, or to consign some of the best men among us to the despair which sudden poverty brings upon those who have others to curse and not themselves for their ruin.

Whilst I feel the utter absurdity, not to say wickedness, of precipitating the country suddenly into a great and alarming change in its currency, I am not insensible of the signal evils which are on the other hand, incident to a profuse issue of paper money, which combined with a spirit of extravagant speculation, have brought us precisely to our present condition.

I shall therefore now proceed, with the greatest possible brevity, but with the utmost deference, to suggest what seem to me to be appropriate remedies to meet the evils of the present crisis.

1st. I shall speak of those which are of a permanent character, which I think will approximate to a gradual though effective cure of our currency.

2d. Of those of a temporary character but by which, however, the banks might at an early day, resume specie payments and from which immediate relief might be afforded, and the prensent embarrassments essentially mitigated, or entirely removed.

1st. No permanent cure can be applied to the existing distemperature of our currency except, through a fixed provision of the constitution and laws by which the bank capital of the United States shall not be increased hereafter, but on the contrary be gradually diminished by the falling in of the charters of existing Banks until the amount of capital among the States shall reach a point to be apportioned by some ratio among them that shall be deemed safe and proper. Perhaps a ratio that shall be compounded of population and exports would be the safest rule of proportion.

For this and the following purposes it would be necessary to obtain an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States.

1st. This amendment ought to contain likewise the explicit grant to Congress of the authority to incorporate a Bank of the United States, with such limitations against the abuse of power as experience may have suggested. This provision ought to prohibit the Government of the United States holding more than one eighth of the stock of the said Bank, for which it should be entitled to but one six-teenth of its representative power in the election of Directors.

2d. The States should likewise solemnly abjure the power of incorporating a bank beyond the amount of capital fixed as the ratio, and confer upon Congress the power of determining the denomination of the bills to be issued, in order that in this essential particular the currency might be uniform throughout the United States

The object of this last provision will be obvious. Congress might, through the instrumentality of this power, gradually increase the metallic circulation by enacting for example, that no State should after the year forty, issue a note of a less denomination than five dollars, in forty five of ten and in fifty of a less denomination than twenty dollars.—A scheme which Mr. Calhoun disclosed in his able speech on the currency. In this mode I conceive that the banking capital of the country might be brought down, the paper currency diminished, and the metallic circulation gradually augmented without any dangerous disturbance of the standard of value.

It is a most fortunate circumstance that as Congress will meet on the 1st September the amendment might be passed by that body, proposed to the Legislatures of all the States which will be in session in the course of the winter, and, if ratified by three fourths, become a part of the Constitution by the 1st of March next.

I hope it may not be deemed unseasonable that I should offer a few reasons in favor of amending the constitution, to place beyond a doubt the authority of Congress to incorporate a bank, and if conferred, that I should offer a few reflections on the expediency of re-chartering your bank with some modification which may be of salutary importance.

Although you may think it mere surplusage to amend the Constitution of the United States in this important particular, yet the country has been so seriously divided on this great question, that it becomes a matter of the highest public concern that the Union should be no longer agitated on this exciting topic.

You are, moreover, well aware that most of the objections to a Bank of the United States have rather been as to the constitutional competency of Congress to create one, than to the policy of this fiscal agent, of great and salutary use, if under effective control and able and faithful management.

By an amendment of the Constitution every pretext of opposition will be taken away from those who, in point of fact, must admit the great usefulness of this agent; and in the organic process by which all power is conferred under our Government, the question passes deliberately before the different States, and under sanctions which will insure a public acquiescence in the measure. I think a preference should be given to the recharter of the present Bank of the United States, for several reasons which appear to me satisfactory. In the first place, by taking your Bank, the banking capital of the United States is not increased. A new institution would augment this capital probably some forty or fifty millions, and revive that licentious spirit of speculation which it is the interest of the country to have allayed. Your institution is, moreover, in the exercise of its full functions with its capital paid in, and in possession of all the capacities for immediately acting beneficially upon the currency of the country. I do not think the Government ought to incorporate your Bank, without your stockholders should consent to surrender one half of your capital on their receiving either the par value of the stock so surrendered, or its actual value as estimated *pro rata*, by adding your surplus, so that the stock of the present stockholders of the Bank of the United States might be brought down to about fifteen millions, that the other twenty millions, be devided between the Government and other Banks. That a Bank in the City of New York should be selected as your Branch, whose capital your Bank take as your stock, letting the stockholders in at par for the amount of their stocks; a Bank be likewise selected in Boston, Providence, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah Mobile and New Orleans, and the rest of your capital of thirty-five millions to be divided between the Government and other commercial points where it would be expedient to establish branches. I would not if I had the power, give you a renewal of your charter on any other terms, because this scheme involves no dangerous augmentation of the banking capital of the United States, which, as a whole, ought not on any account to be increased. It is true that in several of the States this capital might be safely augmented, and perhaps if the amendment of the Constitution was adopted which I have suggested in some of them it would be found that their capital had not reached the ratio which might be fixed for their proportion. South Carolina, for example will judiciously bear an increase of her banking capital, as it is not equal to the separate value of her exports, throwing her internal trade and exchanges out of the question.—Still looking to the whole interests of the country, it would be of vital importance that the process rather of reduction than increase should be promptly commenced.

I have thus far, sir, very imperfectly sketched what I believe to be a probable cure for the unsound state of the currency of the country. You perceive that at least the remedy involves no sudden or perilous change in either its existing bank capital or circulation. The process combines a gradual reduction of the one, and the gradual increase of the precious metals by a withdrawal, at safe intervals, of the smaller notes from the currency.

I should have felt much greater diffidence in offering these suggestions to your consideration, in relation to the amendment of the Constitution, if they had not been confirmed by nearly the same views which I found had been taken up by a distinguished gentleman of this State, (Col. Blanding,) who, at the head of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, enjoys in an eminent degree the public confidence as a skilful and able financier. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge that for some of the suggestions of this amendment, I am indebted to his acuteness and sound experience.

Having thus disposed of the permanent remedies for the debasement of our currency, which look for their exercise to an amendment of the Constitution, let me now say a few words of those which are within the reach of those who direct the measure of our Banks, which can be promptly applied and from which the power of resuming specie payments on the part of the Banks may, with very little delay, be obtained.

In the first place, I believe nothing is wanting now but a proper concert among the leading banking institutions of the country, with a proper understanding with the Government, to enable us all at an early day to re-commence redeeming our notes in coin.

The object of this communication is to bring about this concert and this understanding.

I therefore suggest to you that the Presidents of the Banks of Philadelphia have a meeting and address a Circular to the Banks of the different commercial cities of the United States, requesting the Bank of each city to appoint one of its Presidents as a deputy, to meet in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in August next, for the purpose of conferring as to the means and period of resuming specie payments, that the same may be universal and simultaneous on a certain day throughout the United States. With this view I would suggest that at this meeting a deputation should be appointed to attend the Session of Congress, that by a proper understanding the Banks may promptly co-operate with the measures of Government in bringing about the greatly to be desired resumption.

I have very little doubt with this concert, if the Government will issue Treasury notes bearing such a moderate rate of interest as shall not retard their quick circulation for the instalments of the surplus revenue hereafter falling due to the several States, redeemable in six, nine, and twelve months, by the deposite banks and at their cost, that specie payments may be resumed contemporaneously with the issue of these exchequer bills. They would stand effectively in the place of specie, moderate the demand for it, and by being made payable at different points in the Union, serve the purposes of exchange. Before they were exhausted the new crop of cotton would be in market to enable us to pay our foreign debt.

But at present the banks are acting without the slightest concert, and, as far as I can learn, without the smallest understanding with the Government. The existing state of things for the interest and honor of our country should not be permitted to last one hour beyond the meeting of Congress.

The longer an irredeemable paper currency is permitted to continue, the more difficult becomes the resumption of payments in coin. Like opium, as you have very justly remarked in your letter to me, the dose constantly requires doubling until prostration and death ensue.

What we may do this year in redeeming our country from this stupefying lethargy, may become impossible the next; until we have fixed upon us one of the greatest curses that can scourge a civilized community is an inconvertible paper currency.—When this evil comes in its full potency, and paper is rejected universally as a legal tender by private creditors, as well as that great public creditor, the Government, and the sheriff will take nothing but coin for his levies, then revolution and bloodshed are not long in the rear. It is in a period like this that the great authority to which I have before referred, says: "That a man can neither earn or buy a dinner without a speculation. What he receives in the morning will not have the same value at night. What he is compelled to take as pay for an old debt, will not be received as the same when he comes to pay a debt contracted by himself, nor will it be the same when by prompt payment he would avoid any debt at all. Industry must wither away. Economy must be driven from your country. Careful provision will have no existence. Who will labour without knowing the amount of his pay? Who will study to increase what none can estimate? Who will accumulate, when he does not know the value of what he saves? If you abstract it from its uses, in gaining to accumulate your wealth, it would be, not the providence of a man, but the distempered instinct of a jack-daw."

This picture of the condition of the currency in France during her portentious revolution, is the type of what, in the process of time, must be the state of our own, if the efforts of every man in the country who has the smallest influence, adventitious or direct, are not strenuosly applied to our redemption from the dark calamity with which we are threatened. The banks in the principal commercial cities may do much to bring about this desirable result, but without the cordial co-operation of the Government they can do nothing.

Anxious that this aid of Government should be afforded, I have referred with all possible moderation to those topics of exasperation, by the tendency of which it is designed to fix upon the past and present Administration the entire responsibility of those disasters into which we have been precipitated. I could have made this letter redolent of sarcasm and vituperation against those in power. But my object was not to say harsh things, to augment existing difficulties, or widen the breach already subsisting between the Government and the supporters of your institution. I deemed it better, in the spirit of conciliation, to bring the power of a man of your eminent influence to bear in accomplishing an effective remedy for the evils under which we are suffering.—I believe the Government, with yourself, and a few of the leading Banks in the commercial cities of the Union, can, in a very short period after the meeting of Congress, apply this remedy. But if, in preference to a course of united and harmonious action of forbearance, temperance, and moderation, the effort should be made to obtain an uncompromising and unqualified recharter of a Bank of the United States; if, in preference to looking to a cure of public calamities, those in opposition should alone seek to convict the present Administration of the exclusive guilt of bringing ruin on the country, and this effort be made for the purpose of annointing some new candidate for the Presidency; depend upon it, from this convulsion of faction we are destined to pass thro' a crisis the darkness of which no man can estimate or foretell. I cannot believe that the corporation of the Executive of the United States will be withheld in uniting some safe and practical scheme for relieving the country from these calamities. The crisis demands that he should rise above the mere trammels of party. To this he will be impelled by those impulses of his own ambition which must find its aliment in the safety, honor, and happiness of his country.

But in the work of remedy and conciliation your institution may be made the rallying point. Let us then leave no effort untried to accomplish this result. On it depends the public credit, honor, peace, and prosperity of our country.

In conclusion I beg leave to subscribe myself, with esteem and consideration,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. HAMILTON.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.—We commend to general notice and imitation, the excellent example of the sensible shoe makers at Bradford, as set forth in the following paragraph. They are acting wisely and profitably on the maxim of the illustrious Sam Patch—that some things can be done as well as others.

No people in the world are so well calculated to meet the reverses of fortune, and conform themselves to the times, as the Yankees. If they cannot succeed in one occupation, they immediately look out for another. We have a case in point in Bradford (Mass..) where, says the Haverhill Gazette there were, during the last winter, 26 shoe shops stowed full of men and boys; the sound of the hammer was incessant from daylight in the morning till ten o'clock at night. A few weeks since the whole system of shoe business was deranged: instead of a press for hands, there was little work and less pay. Our people walked the streets, talked politics, and played ball for a few days, to prepare their limbs and operations, and then took to farming and gardening, with an industry truly amusing and praiseworthy. Lots of land are procured by almost every mechanic who has a family; the door yards and out houses are searched for manure, and on every pleasant day the fields are all alive with cheerful laborers.—One small farm of 18 or 20 acres, which was let out this spring, had thirteen occupants. If some of these industrious mechanics would emigrate to this State, and settle upon some of our rich farming lands in the east, they could not fail of reaping a rich harvest for their toils, avoiding the evil effects of the fluctuations of trade, and obtaining a livelihood far better than can be procured in the best of times, with the aid of the hammer and the last. There are already too many mechanics and traders in the country. We want cultivators of the soil, to render us more independent of foreign countries, and now is the time to break ground.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—No habit fastens itself upon us more firmly than that of extravagance. The luxury in which we indulge this year, becomes next year a necessary; we increase our style of living readily, and often thoughtlessly—but it is reduced always with difficulty and regret. A man should never go into a large house when he is quite certain he cannot continue to occupy it; never get an article of expensive furniture which he is not quite sure he can always afford to keep; never venture upon a mode of living that he is not quite sure he can always maintain—because it is easy to refrain, but hard to go back. Of all the ways of living, "living within the means," is the only one that is either clearly rational, strictly honest, or tolerably comfortable.

There is much of genuine truth and good sense contained in the subjoined pithy remarks:

SHORT CHAPTER ON DISORGANIZERS.

People often talk of *independence*, as though some accidental position *gave* it. It is not so.—Civil society is an intricate binding of man to his fellow man.. *The rich are dependent upon the poor—the poor upon the rich.* Wealth creates active industry, and active industry creates wealth. It may be the labour of the one and the capital of the other. Both set the machine in motion. The one is as essential to its movements as the other. The merchant sails his ship by the skill of the navigator and the watch of the tempest-tossed mariner. The mechanic constructs the mart where are displayed the products of every clime. Industry is independence, and virtue is a citadel of strength.

He who would teach that there is a mighty chasm trenched out by the Great Architect of Nature, between the different classes, professions and pursuits, is a promoter of unnatural jealousies, that poison the very vitals of the body politic. Trust not that man. 'He may cry the public weal, but he means his own.' He is a hollow-hearted disorganizer. He would set society in a blaze, that he might warm himself by the conflagration.

Inequality is written upon all things earthly.—Natural gifts are unequal—attainments are unequal. 'The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.' The idle sometimes get rich. The industrious are often poor. But he who hence seeks to array the one against the other, should be shunned as the Upas of the Valley, that poisons the very atmosphere it breathes.

[*Philadelphia Mirror.*

THE LAST FOLLY.—A volatile young lord, whose conquests in the female world were numberless, at last married. "Now, my lord," says the countess, "I hope you'll mend." "Madam," says he, "you may depend on it, this is my last folly."

FROM MEXICO.

By schooner Cora, Capt. Delvaille, left Matamoras on the 11th June, private letters have been received which state that the appearance of the American fleet off that port, had created considerable alarm amongst the inhabitants, who, fearful of an attack, had packed up all their valuables for a move —that 1000 troops, with two twenty-four pounders, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service in case of an attack. This fear was happily dispelled by Gen. Filosola and the American Consul, who repaired together on board the Constellation, Com. Dallas's flag ship, where matters were adjusted satisfactorily.

The Government troops had an engagement with Montezuma, and completely defeated him, as we are informed; in that case, by the next arrivals, a good supply of specie may be here expected.

Commodore Dallas has forwarded dispatches to the United States' Government.

It was thought the Julius Cæsar would not be released, being a lawful prize, as she had munitions of war on board.

Nothing had transpired in regard to the probable fate of the Champion.

New Orleans Bulletin, June 20.

MORE MEXICAN OUTRAGES.—We have seen and conversed with Capt. Freeman, late of the schooner Gardiner, belonging to Gardiner, Maine, who has given us the following account of an outrage committed upon his vessel, and abuse of himself and officers at Tobasco. The outrage has been made the subject of complaint on the part of the American Consul at Tobasco to the Secretary of State at Washington, and the subject is now before the Cabinet at Washington. We have seen a letter from the American Consul, and can, therefore, vouch for the truth of the following:—

Capt. Freeman left New York on the 25th of March last, and arrived at Tobasco on the 25th of April in ballast, and two boxes of Medicines, ordered by a resident physician of Tobasco. The boxes were regularly cleared and entered at the Custom House, and the sailing of the Gardiner with the medicine and the ballast were facts known to the Mexican Consul of New York.

Capt. F. Delivered his transfers to the boarding officer and discharged his ballast. The boarding officer requested the boxes to be kept on board until he obtained further orders from officers of higher authority. He loaded his vessel with logwood, and proceeded to the city to obtain a clearance. The boxes of medicine were delivered at the Custom-house. At the same time Capt. F. asked for his clearance, he was summoned to appear before Felipe Orapaza, a District Judge of Tobasco.

The Judge told Captain F. his vessel was confiscated, and required him to sign a paper, stating that he had legal trial, and that his vessel was legally condemned.—Capt. F. refused to sign the papers, until he had seen the American Consul, (Mr. Coleman) at Tobasco. Capt. F. and the Consul, went to see the Judge in a few hours. The Judge refused to recognize the authority of the Consul, and said to the Captain of the schooner, that it was none of his business. The Judge again required the Captain to sign the paper, renouncing all allegiance to the schr., and to state that he had a regular trial and that his vessel was legally condemned. The Captain refused a second time to sign the paper, and was threatened with imprisonment for refusal. The Judge was insulting and resolute, and ordered the schr. to be taken possession of by some of the Government officers. The soldiers of the Judge at once took possession of the schooner, at the point of the bayonet, and drove the crew from the schooner without provisions, although solicited by Capt. F. for a barrel of beef and bread to keep the crew from starving.

Tobasco, soon after this, was put under blockade by Government orders from Vera Cruz, and American vessels were forbidden to depart.

Capt F. was detained at Tobasco fourteen days upon his own expense. The crew were sent home, by the Consul at the Government expense; and the schooner is now in possession of the government officers at Tobasco. Capt. F. took passage in the schooner Halcyon, of Marblehead, and arrived at New York yesterday.

Capt. F. assures us that war is the subject of conversation at Tobasco, and the Mexican officers commit these outrages in order to be beforehand in making reprisals—at least, such is their declaration.

Such, we believe, is a correct account of the capture of the American schooner by the authorities of Mexico. Such abuses deserve, not merely the censure of our government, but they call for an interference of the American government. We should hasten to condemn such outrages, and not be slow to demand final and complete satisfaction.—*N. Y. Express, June 21.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.

MEXICO.—By the brig Opelousas from Vera Cruz we learn that official information had been received at that port of a battle fought at St. Louis on the 26th of May, between the government troops and the insurgents. The latter were commanded by Gen. Montezuma, and consisted of 250 cavalry. This little force has been entirely routed and dispersed, leaving their General, several officers and 60 soldiers dead on the field. The Opelousas brings $130,000 of specie.

Bachelors who *can* and will not get married, ought to be put in the State prison.—They are robbing the next generation of its population—its little ones—its soldiers.

TEXAS.—By the arrival at the schooner Byron from Galveston Bay, whence she sailed on the 17th instant, we are informed that Congress adjourned on the evening of that day, after a long and protracted session—previous to their adjournment they were in secret session, the results of which had not transpired when the vessel sailed.

We are informed by a passenger on board the B., that the town of Nashville had been taken and sacked by the Camanche Indians who massacred the few inhabitants that remained. They can, it is said, bring fifteen thousand well armed warriors in the field—and their bravery and prowess have always put the Mexicans even in the zenith of their power, in fear and trembling, whenever they made their appearance.

The number now engaged in devastating the frontiers of Texas, is about 5,000, led on, it is said, by *painted* white men, who, being dissatisfied with the government, have joined them, instigated and led them on to deeds of rapine and carnage.

Several families, we are also informed, were murdered fifteen miles from Washington, and such is the apathy of the people in that town, no steps were taken to arrest their blood-thirsty course.

President Houston has granted furloughs to nearly all the efficient men composing the army of the Republic, until about the middle of September, and in case of not returning at the time specified, are to forfeit their lands, and other privileges and emoluments which they now enjoy.

We give the above as we heard it from a passenger on board the B., who from the conversation we had with him, we do not think would misrepresent the situation of the Texian affairs.

As might be expected, the disbanding of the army has given much dissatisfaction to the people, who from its absence are exposed to the incursions of the Indians and Mexicans.

The army also appears to be dissatisfied with President Houston—their wish was to attack, and if possible, take Matamoras, but president H. would not accede to their demand, and hence their discontent.

[*N. O. Courier, June 21.*

[From the Raleigh Register.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The late commencement Exercises of this Institution, were highly gratifying to its friends. A very large concourse of Visiters, of both sexes, were in attendance together with a respectable number of Trustees and the whole scene passed off with spirit and interest.

The public Exercises and Exhibitions were held in *Girard Hall*, so called in honor of one of the most munificent benefactors of the University, a commodious building with large Galleries, just completed with becoming taste and in good style, by order of the Executive Committee.

On Monday evening, select Orations were delivered on the rostrum by the following competitors, selected from the Freshman Class, viz: D. Sellers, L. R. Caldwell, J. A. Lillington, A. M. Shipp, W. M. Shipp, W. H. Henderson, J. W. Cameron.

On Tuesday evening by competitors from the Sophomore and Junior Classes, viz: D. D. Ferebee, J. Somerville, J. W. Evans, J. H. Headen, W. R. Walker, W. A. Huske.

And on Wednesday evening, by Representatives, chosen by the two Literary Societies: Messrs. B. M Hobson, J. J. Jackson, T. D Meares, representing the Dialectic, and Messrs. J. M. Burke, H. W. Burgwin, and W. S. Pettigrew, the Philanthropic Society, and W. J. Long, under the appointment of the Faculty.

These Forensic Exercises were well sustained, and evinced a commendable attention to the study of Eloquence and public Declamation.

On Wednesday forenoon, the Hall was crowded to overflowing, to hear the Hon. Robert Strange, who had been selected to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies. The deep and profound attention, interrupted only by occasional bursts of applause, paid to the chaste and eloquent Address, is the best commentary on its merits. Suffice it to say, that the well earned reputation of Judge Strange as a popular Orator, acquired fresh laurels.

On Thursday (Commencement day) the Degree of A. B. was conferred on the following members of the Senior Class, viz: William W. Avery, Augustus Benners, Perrin H. Busbee, Peter W. Hairston, Geo. S. Holley, Samuel B. Massey, Leonard H. Taylor, James G. Wommack.

The following order was observed:

MORNING.

1. Prayer, by Prof. Mitchell.
2. Salutary Oration in Latin (second distinction) by James G. Wommack, of Chatham.
3. Oration on the importance of Southern Literature (third distinction) by Augustus Benners, Newbern.
4. Oration on the future prospects of our Country (fourth distinction) by P. W. Hairston, Pittsa., Va.
5. Oration on the Causes which have retarded the progress of Political Economy in this Country, P. H. Busbee, Wake.

EVENING.

1. Oration on the Character of the Aborigines of America, [sixth distinction] by L. H. Taylor, La Grange, Tennessee.
2. Valedictory Oration [first distinction] by William W. Avery, Burke.
3. Report on the Public Examination.
4. Degrees conferred.
5. Prayer, by Prof. Mitchell.

The Degree of A. B. was also conferred on Mr. Pride Jones, a member of a former Senior Class; and the Degree of A. M. on the following Alumni of the University: Henry W. Miller, Lemuel B. Powell, Michael W. Holt.

The Honorary Degree of D. D. was also conferred on the Rev. Basil Manly, of

Charleston, S. C. a native of this State, and one of the Alumni of the South Carolina College.

We were pleased to see, that the Public Halls and Rooms of the College were undergoing thorough repair, and will be in a very comfortable condition by the beginning of the next session. A large accession of Students is promised. About 30 were examined for admission into the Freshman Class alone, and it is confidently believed that at least an equal number will apply for admission when the College re-opens on the 3d August next.

The Board of Trustees, we are informed, have passed an Ordinance that the popular and important science of *Civil Engineering* shall be taught forthwith, and introduced into the system of studies either by embracing it in the present Professorship of Mathematics, or by the endowment of an independent Professorship, as the Executive Committee may deem best.

Upon the whole, the University is evidently in the ascendant. The Students are orderly and industrious, and their intercourse with the Faculty of the most social and liberal kind. A marked improvement in this feature of the Institution was observed, and commented on by all who have been conversant with its past history. We neither saw nor heard, on the one hand, of any instance of overbearing, supercilious contumely on the part of the Teachers, nor, on the other hand, of unbecoming liberties and frivolous levity by the Students. Their intercourse seemed to be distinguished by a mutual spirit of kindness, confidence and affection.

The State may well be proud of the Faculty of the College. A more patient, learned, or devoted body of men to their several Departments, cannot be found. The Institution, we think, has been extremely fortunate too, in the selection of the successor of its late President, the venerable Dr. Caldwell. When Governor Swain was first elected to the Presidency, some of the friends of the University considered it *an experiment full of hazard*. Accustomed to look for such Officers among the *reverend Clergy*, to men who had devoted the meridian, as well as morning of life *to laborious study*, and looking with astonishment at the rapid flight of the new incumbent, to the Bar, the Bench, and the Executive Chair of his native State, they doubted whether he possessed that maturity of character and austerity of demeanor, which seemed to be demanded for the station, or could at once lay aside the seductive charms of political life and popular fame, and assume with patience and complacency the humble *toga*, amid the secluded shades of literary retirement.—But all doubt on the matter has been dispelled by the test of experience: and the acknowledged ability, dignity and energy, with which he has administered his Office, and presided over the various Departments of the Institution, is not only gratifying to his friends, but has fully justified the expectations of those sagacious gentlemen who were foremost in pressing the office upon him. Such we know at least, are the sentiments of

MANY VISITERS.

WAR TO THE HILT!

News from Florida states that all the Indians have gone to the woods. Several white families have been murdered. Fort Armstrong has been attacked. War to the knife is expected.—Go rite ahead boys, and let them have it quickly.

The Boston Courier has a good idea, in regard to the Seminole war, which is to have two lines forthwith stereotyped, to answer the rumors from the seat of war thus:

The Florida war is ended.—[Jessup.
The Florida war is *not* ended.—[Oseola.

MORE FROTH THAN CIDER.—The news of the capture of the Mexican brig Gen. Urrea, by the Natchez, had reached Mexico—whereupon Congress "talked thunder" and threatened the expulsion of every American citizen. There is nothing said of the fate of Santa Anna, and where Bravo is, no man has aught to utter. Bustamente was busy devising ways and means to avert the universal bankruptcy of the mixed natives.

Public Taxes.—Believing it to be interesting to the payers and receivers of public Taxes, to ascertain in the present deranged state of the currency, what will be taken at the public Treasury, in payment of public Taxes, we have been informed that, as the Public Treasurer is required by law to deposite all public money received by him in the banks of the State, only such money, as the banks will receive *from* him, will be received *by* him—*Raleigh Register.*

The money market to the North is gradually becoming steadier. Although confidence will take time to get abroad again, it is plain that matters seem gradually adjusting themselves. Much will depend on Congress. We hope the session will be short and sweet.

[*Norfolk Beacon.*

The best recipe for "The Times."—A cheerful spirit makes labour light and sleep sweet, and all around happy, which is much better than being only rich. This is the best cure for the times that "our doctor" knows any thing of—and he's a pretty knowing chap every way.

A bill to abolsh imprisonment for debt has passed the Legislature of Connecticut—The vote in the lower house was—ayes 164 nays 16.

MILTON:

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1837.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN K. GRAVES as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for this county, at the ensuing election.

CLEMENT C. CLAY, at present the Governor of the State, has been elected a Senator from Alabama to the Senate of the United States, for six years from 4th March last.

The News from Florida, this week, is not of much interest—and nothing certain. It is said that the Indians have—instead of making preparations to remove—taken themselves to the swamps and everglades to prepare for another onset in battle.—Gen. Jesup, sick of fighting Indians, has asked to be relieved from the command, and rumour asserts that Gen. Macomb will supersede him. *When will* these savages be subdued?—Echo answers *when!*

We perceive in our exchange papers from all over the Union, representations of a highly propitious wheat crop—corn promises an abundant harvest. There is one bright spot amid all the blackness of the darkness which surrounds us. Give us enough to eat and something to wear, and a fig for luxuriousness and revelry.

A GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN IN ISRAEL!

THE Monarch of the Tomb has again been busy at his appointed work—and the Country has been deprived of one of its first and firmest Patriots and kindest Benefactors—North Carolina of her most illustrious Citizen and the purest man of the age! NATHANIEL MACON, *is no more!*—He closed his eyes in the slumbers of death on Saturday the 1st day of July instant—but three days longer and he had made his exit on the glorious day of that Independence which he has contributed so much to hallow and preserve—the day on which Adams and Jefferson and Monroe bade farewell to the care and trouble of earth. NATHANIEL MACON *is dead!*—And now, oh Death! well mightest thou recline beneath the laurels thou hast won! for never, since transient Time rose like Phœnix from the ruins of old Chaos, has thy fatal shaft been launched against a nobler breast—a purer man—a surer Patriot—true to his Country in her every hour of need—firm and stedfast in his principles—unspotted in character—the prototype of consistency—his life a model of purity—and an emblem of virtue. His recollection will be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen. In the language of Junius, "*recorded honors will gather around his tomb*"—for he lived respected, and died lamented. Peace to his ashes!—Honour to his memory!

ATTENTION!—Persons writing to us Advertisements, Communications, etc., will greatly oblige us if they should think proper either to write in a plain, legible hand or not at all.—The Printer has quite too many troubles already to add to the number of his afflictions this last and most vexatious of all other troubles. We have letters in hand now that we would defy the writers themselves to read—they surely thought we were possessed of some power, some witchery, some mighty magic, or some something that would enable us to find out what they intended to write, and thereby help us to decipher their hieroglyphical figures: Now we wish to inform them that we are blessed with no such gift, but very often are compelled to guess at the thing, which is to make the most of it, a hap-hazard way of doing business that we do not at all approve of and nine times out of ten wrong in the extreme. Catch a species of the long-legged spider called 'Grand-daddy,' dip its legs in ink and start it across a sheet of paper at random, and you will have a pretty fair specimen of the unknown tongue in which we are not unfrequently addressed—and which we would just as soon undertake to construe—He should be deemed a patriot who would go among them and teach them how to dot their *i's* and cross their *t's*, etc., etc. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The Windham County Gazette, has the following:

"A gentleman in this town, whose sight is such as to render glasses necessary, put his spectacles on his ears the other day, forgetting that his eyes instead of his ears were at fault, and walked in a heavy rain three miles sideways, before discovering the mistake."

This reminds us of an anecdote we recollect somewhere to have read, concerning a gentleman who was so seriously afflicted with 'absence of mind,' that, on going to bed one night, instead of getting into bed himself, he deliberately pulled off his clothes and put them to bed, and hung himself on the back of a chair and slept in that calm position all night.—And of another person afflicted with the same malady, who, standing in a crowd, had his leg bitten by a musquito, stooped and scratched another man's leg, that was standing near him.

Sir Isaac Newton, it will be recollected, was much given to 'absence of mind,' there is an anecdote quite familiar regarding the mistakes into which he was one day precipated by his unconsciousness: One of his friends happening to step in just about the time when dinner was ready and waiting on the table to be served up—the great Astronomer was then seated on his eyrie, engaged in his favorite study, (taking perhaps the circumference of some newly discovered orb, which he had just stumbled upon in his ramble through the heavens.) every faculty absorbed in a minute investigation.—His friend, not mindful of manners, cut loose and devoured the ali of an only chicken, and no inconsiderable quantity of a giant pone of bread, and then covered over the leavings with the table cloth, as though they had not been disturbed. Presently, Sir Isaac's stomach began to yearn for nourishment, when down he came into his dining room, exchanged cordialities with his friend and invited him to partake of a morsel of something to eat, with him. His friend thanked him, and gave him to understand that he had taken his dinner before he left home. Newton, nothing loth, concluded that he would play a tune with the knife and fork by himself; so he proceeded to make preparations by removing the table cloth, when lo! behold nothing but bones, stripped of their meat, and a crumb or two, was the scanty pittance of a dinner that met his astonished gaze. He came to the conclusion that he had ate his dinner and forgotten it, for there were the ruins of a sweet dinner that filled every plate with its desolation—he apologised to his friend and made his exit in double quick time. The great wooer of stars and definer of planets was cheated out of his dinner that day, rather slicker than he ever bade the blazing comet pause in its wheeling career, while he took its dimensions or measured its rapid flight. So much for *absence of mind!*

The astute wiseacres and mimic Solomon's of the NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE, are out upon us from their paper house like so many Bell-Horneis.—'*Woe's me!*' If one might listen to them, they would tell him that all wisdom centered in them—that perfection's self in them finds its parallel—and all they do comes with 'the stamp of fate, the sanction of gods.' It appears that, in ridiculing that gross conception of palpable folly, "*that Gen. Jackson had come out in favor of a National Bank*," as rumoured first in this State, by the lordly dicturs of the Gazette, we have incurred the thick rushing onslaught of the reddest torrent of insulted abuse. The Editors say, that we *attempted* to be witty.—Yes, and from the manner in which they caper, it evinces how deep the pointed shaft has struck—their writhings! their unusual agony—their howls tell the tale of [illegible]—their execration which shrieks through the distance, pronounces the wist for vengeance of fettered indignation. The lampoons who preside in the very highest niche of——the editorial department of the Gazette, have now disgorged one vial of their small wrath upon us—and in returning the compliment we shall nothing more than fight the Devil with his own weapons, if we dress them up as 'chroniclers of small beer' If *abuse* be your game, gentlemen, come on—retort is ours. But, first, you intimate in your article your own good sense and our just as bad lack of it. Perhaps, Messieurs Editors, that you are just philosophical enough to act out the old saying, 'That it is a fool who won't praise himself,' especially when every body else neglects to do so, and perhaps you have not got quite into the habit of according to merit its just dues, else you had, after intimating that we are *fools*, added furthermore, that we were not the only ones of that kind of being within the limits of North Carolina! Fool! quotha.—If fools were always rewarded according to their folly, we know not the persons who would occupy a more prominent station—'first and foremost'—in the rank, as champions in the noble cause, than these same Editors of the North Carolina Gazette. This is all the feather in your cap, gentlemen, and we have no ambition to pluck the drooping thing.—We are well contented to see *you* wear the 'blushing honour,' in waving beauty high upon your head, as a signal to others not to regard the slackness of the tongue of him it crowns.

The following is the unpointed, unwitty, senseless article, which the Gazette doubtless thought as highly of, as we think a very little. It is about as deficient in good manners and rife with ill-breeding, as it is void of humour and meaning. Because we were incredulous to their report concerning Gen Jackson, is this their heartiest bludgeon hurled at us with how much of effect, judge ye, kind readers:—

"MILTON SPECTATOR.—The editors of this paper *attempt* to be quite witty at our expense. To do this with any prospect of success, they were compelled to *misstate* what we had said. It is, however, a matter of no consequence. Perhaps they knew no better. We had as soon attempt to mould bullets out of Soda Water, as to attempt to squeeze a particle of good sense *into* their heads or *out* of them. They call Mr. Van Buren the *Vice* President of the United States! Wise men are these spectators assuredly."

There now! We will hence go and clothe our young goose-quill in crape—for at least a day and one night!

The gentlemen Editors of the Gazette form a very wrong estimate of our characters, when they suppose for a moment, that we should stoop to assault their dignity, with our wit. We should just as soon sing psalms to a dead horse.—And when they suppose that we have attempted to be witty at their expense, they prove to a demonstration that they entertain higher opinions of themselves than we ever did, so far as their character is unconcerned. They were the first in the State to give credence to the rumour "that Gen. Jackson had come out in favor of a National Bank"—and because of our disbelief in the statement, we took notice of it; we never believed it from the first, and less now than ever. That we misrepresented the Gazette we are hard to believe—if we did; it was not wilful; let the Editors set us aright. And, in order to make us appear as great fools as themselves, they charge us with calling Mr. Van Buren the *Vice* President! which we believe to be incorrect in them, for we have searched our paper for some moons back to the last edition, and for the life of us we cannot find it. But if so be that we did commit the *un-presidential (?)* mistake, we dare say that they are made none the wiser in believing that we did not know better.

These Soda Water-bullet Editors have sworn outright that it would be the nearest thing akin to impossibility, to 'attempt to squeeze a particle of good sense *into* our heads or *out of* them.' If we are such monstrous fools, why did they notice us. But, we are confident, that whether we have as little sense or not than the inditer of the polished paragraph in the Gazette, that we were never guilty of the commission of an act of such consummate folly—such palpable nonsense—as to credit any rumour like that out of which this controversy originated—though that rumour should come to us in the columns of the veritable *North Carolina Gazette* itself.

The sensible gentlemen Editors of the Gazette state that they would as soon attempt to mould bullets out of Soda Water, as to *attempt* to squeeze a particle of good sense into or out of our heads. We dare say. You would just as soon undertake any other task—(even though it should be to mould bullets out of Soda Water)—as attempt to *squeeze our* heads the second time. But the Soda Water bullets! La me!! and *such bullets!!!* We will wager two bottles of champaigne—to be drank when the Editorial Convention meets—that there is as much of the genuine metal, out of which good bullets are moulded, to be found in *their* heads, considering the space, as could be dug from any lead mine in the Oregon Territory.

We now take our leave—for the present—of this clique of quill-drivers for the Gazette, and assure them—since their tempers are so easily disquieted—that for the future we shall keep them for our own especial sport, and

——"from this day forth,
Use them for our mirth, yea, for our laughter,
When they are waspish."

TEXAS.—It is now confidently rumoured that the ordinance of impeachment will be instituted against President Houston, for some of his mal-conduct. We are sorry for this; our hearts have all along been with Texas in her struggle for liberty and are now. But she needs some master spirit to manage her distracted situation—the men who now hold the reins are ambitious and but little calculated to guide her safely onward to a high and prosperous destiny. Fermented upon the sea of internal commotion, we may expect nothing less than soon to see the Mexican spoilers madly rioting over the green grass and sending out the triumphal yell of Devils, and claiming as their dominion, this most beautiful, most delightful, Paradise of Liberty. But we hope the rumour may turn out unfounded.

FROM TEXAS.—The following extract of a letter from this new republic, will be found interesting:

"There is a strong and deep laid opposition begining to be manifest against President Houston, and the purpose has been openly avowed to impeach him. There has lately issued from the press here, a pamphlet, in which he is severely handled, quite stripped of his laurels received at San Jacinto, and displayed, as I think, in his true character of —— but no matter: the pamplet shows him to be not fit for, nor deserving of the office he holds."

The Nashville Banner says, a lady in Nashville being asked to waltz, gave the following sensible and appropriate answer:—"No, thank ye sir, I have hugging enough at home."

The sales of Cotton on the 14th inst., at New Orleans, ranged from nine to thirteen cents.

To the People of Caswell.

FELLOW CITIZENS: As the present incumbent of the office of Clerk of the Superior Court declines a re-election, I beg leave in this way to tender to you my services in his stead. Though young and without practice and experience in such a line of business, yet I flatter myself that by an honest endeavour, I may in a short time, become in some degree qualified to discharge the duties of the station; and certainly, should I be elected, nothing shall be wanting to the public or myself which a diligent attention to my business can attain. I trust, fellow citizens, that I need to say no more than this to the People of the county in which I was born and among whom I have lived for the greater portion of my life.

Your friend and humble serv't.
JNO. K. GRAVES.

July 7th, 1837.

"Stand up to the rack, aged few,
There is a chance for me and you.

MARRIED, in Halifax county, Virginia, on Thursday evening the 15th ult., by the Rev. John G. Mills Mr. RYLAND LESTER, aged 65, to the beautiful and highly accomplished Miss MARIA HORSES, aged 15.

[illegible]
Old Virginny neber tire.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The funeral of Azariah Graves, Esq deceased, will be preached at his late residence near Yanceyville, on the 5th Sunday in this month, by the Rev. John Kerr.

July 10, 1837.

BEULAH ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the Beulah Baptist Association, will be held at Ephesus Meeting House, Person county, commencing on the Saturday before the first Sunday in August, in 37. Ministering brethren from a distance are affectionately invited to attend.

July 10, 1837.

Caswell Academy.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 20th inst. I wish to take several pupils as boarders.

D. RAINEY, *Prin.*

July 10, 1837.—35—tf.

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

FOR the cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient Diarrhea-Colic, Jaundice, Flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, *sea sickness, &c. &c.* They are a safe and comfortable Aperient for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart-burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students and most other persons of sedentary habit, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters and particularly those from Southern climates and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by certificates signed by the following gentlemen, viz:—Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters, Rev. G. E. Freeman, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henry Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Rich'd Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, esq. Sec'y of State, Wm. S Mhoon, esq. late Treasurer, James Grant, esq late Comptroller, Rev. F. Hawkes, D. D. Captain Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, &c. &c. Ample directions accompanying each Box.

These pills are for sale by appointment in almost every town in the United States, at at *wholesale* by the Subscriber, to whom applications for agencies may be made.

THOS L. JUMP, *Gen'l. Agent.*
Office 1st door west of the Presbyterian Church.
Raleigh, N. C. 34-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

The above valuable Medicine, which has been so highly recommended by a number of the most distinguished citizens of this State and elsewhere, has just been received and is now for sale at this office. Price, fifty cents per box. Also, expected in a few days, a supply of Hughes's invaluable Ointment, for the cure of Ulcers, Sores, Burns, &c. &c., which is also very highly recommended by Physicians and others.

Milton, July 10 1837—34—

To Contractors.

THE undersigned, as commissioners, will receive sealed proposals until Monday the 2d day of October next, for building a Jail, &c. at Yanceyville Caswell county, N. C., of the following description (to wit:) The building to be 28 feet from outside to outside, 2 stories high, each story 8 feet pitch in the clear, and so divided as to have an entry of 10 feet and two rooms of equal size below and above. The body of the house to consist of two walls made of pine logs 12 inches square, except the entry which shall consist of one only. The outside wall to be of heart pine logs dovetailed close, confined with iron dowils 1 inch square 12 long in each log, and the inside surface of the first outside wall to be covered with sheet iron 1-4 thick as far as the Jail rooms extend. The partition walls to be made of pine logs 10 by 12 inches. The foundation walls to be of stone laid in cement, commencing 18 inches below the surface of the ground, and continuing 12 inches above and 3 feet thick; the space within the walls to be filled in with rock to the first floor, which is to be made of heart pine sleepers 12 inches deep, laced in contact with each other, the same to be covered with sheet iron 1-4 of an inch thick secured with wrought nails 3 inches long, good heads, and 6 inches apart; another set of sleepers laid down crosswise 6 inches square, 6 inches apart and covered with 2 inch heart pine plank, secured with 6 inch spikes. The second floor to be made of sleepers 4 by 12 inches, 6 inches apart, confined together with bolts of iron 1 inch square passing through each sleeper, the same to be covered with 2 inch heart pine plank secured with 6 inch spikes. The joists above to be 3 by 12 inches, 6 inches apart and laced underneath with sheet iron. The rafters to be 7 inches deep at one end, 5 the other, and 3 inches thick, to be placed 12 inches apart with collar and spur braces, the sheeting to be 3-4 of an inch thick, tongued and grooved. The shingles to be of heart pine 3-4 of an inch thick. The entry to have one door and 3 12 light windows below and 3 windows above 8 by 10 glass, with a stair case, suitable and ceiled. A door to enter the jail below and one above, each 3 feet wide and 5 feet high, to have a shutter of white oak plank 1 inch thick doubled and laced with sheet iron, with all the necessary fixtures, also each a shutter on the inside of iron bars 1-2 inch thick, 11-2 wide, rivited across each other so that the space shall not exceed 5 inches, to be hung on iron [illegible]. A door and shutter suitable in each partition wall. A window in each partition wall 2 feet 1 by 3 feet 10 inches, to be secured with bars of iron 1 inch square; 2 windows above and 2 below opposite those placed in the partition walls of the same dimensions, with sash and glass on the inside, the outside to be secured with a bar of iron 1 inch thick 3 wide, confined to the bottom and top sils of the windows; the upright bars of iron to be 1 inch square, 1 inch apart, fastened securely with cross bars 3 inches wide and not more than 6 inches apart. The whole of the inside walls of the jail rooms to be ceiled with plank 1 inch thick. The body of the house to be weatherboarded with heart pine plank. Also an addition framed in the ordinary way and attached to the Jail, of the following dimensions, viz: 16 by 18 feet, 9 ft. pitch, (single story) 2 floors, a stair case running up into the garret, 2 12 light windows below, 2 4 light do. in the garret, 1 door on each side of the building, and 1 do. leading into the entry of the Jail, to be ceiled below and above. The shingles and weatherboarding to be of heart pine and all other timbers exposed to the weather. The underpinning to be 18 inches thick, the cement and sand rials to be the same as the foundation walls of the Jail, the chimney of brick, with one fire place below. The whole to be executed in a plain, substantial and workmanlike manner.

WILLIAM A. LEA,
H. ALLEN,
THOS. WILLIAMSON,
STEPHEN D. DODSON,
GEO. WILLIAMSON,
[illegible]

July 8, 1837.—35—3 t o.

☞ The N. C. Standard will please copy the above and forward account to this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Roxboro', N. C. quarter ending 30th June 1837.

B. Samuel Bigsnow, Robert Bumpas.
C. Thomas Clelon, John Chamberlin.
D. Stephen W. Dickens.
M. John Murrer, William Marshall, S. Marshall, Jordan Martin.
N. John Nethery.
T. Washington Thomas, James M. Williamson.

A. T. FITTS, P. M.

July 7th, 1837.—35—3.

A NEW WORK!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY WILLIAM E. BURTON, PHILADELPHIA.

The announcement of a new Periodical in the present state of affairs, may excite some feeling of surprise, but, having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the projected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprising proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be agreeable, to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly at "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be merely content with skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be lined with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the buoyancy of our critical acumen in matters "beyond the mahout." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemany, agreeable book—a concentration of life's adjuncts—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic—tales and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the Literature of Continental Europe.—A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors [illegible] themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the LARGEST AND CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK IS[illegible] THE UNITED STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum in advance—but a five dollar bill will procure two copies in the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

Subscribers names will be received at this Office.

Blank Warrants & Executions for sale here.

MISCELLANEOUS READING.

[From Quinn's Voyage down the Danube.

GAMBLING.—A KISS THE STAKE.—I have no objection myself to a merry round game for an hour or so at night, or to a determined rubber or two of whist at the same genial season; but I have an invincible distaste for any such amusement, under any circumstances whatever in the light of day. This my new friends soon found out, and they could not account for it, though I explained it as an affair of habit. However, one auction game, they said, we must have before we separated, in which the whole cabin must be interested, and the first prize was to be accompanied by a license to the winner, if a gentleman, to kiss every lady on board. My gallantry was touched by this proposal, and, of course, I sat down at the table, upon which there was a general shout of triumph.

The ladies joined in the game, as they said, for their own protection; but it was plain enough that none of them wished to win the first prize, though it was equally clear that they were anxious it should not fall to the lot of a huge Hungarian sergeant, whom Count P——, for the drollery of the contrast between this man and the delicate countess, had purposely invited from before the mast, to participate in the contest. I need not say that great was the rivalry at the auction, over which the count, as usual, presided, so that the prices at which the cards were knocked down, went beyond all former example.

In due course, the cards were drawn for the prizes, and placed under them—the ladies were already preparing by coquettish smiles, and transient blushes, and gentle palpitations, for the visitations they were about to undergo. At length the ominous card was called out, when lo! to the mortification, most especially of the young Tyrolese doctor, and to the consternation of the pretty countess, the sergeant proved to be the happy man. Her ladyship, with inimitable grace, allowed the cyclops to kiss her hand, with which he had the good taste to be contented; but he had ample revenge, amidst peals of laughter on a dry old maid, whom nobody would have kissed but himself.

MECHANICS.—The Sunday Morning News says, the most independant man, in these dark days, is the mechanic. He is his own bank, and has a safety fund in his craft, and his personal labor. Other banks may have the ague, and stop shaking only to die—the money-table of the brokers may become the 'evidence of things not seen'—merchants may be guiltless of any act of 'commission'—auctioneers may be 'going, going, gone'—lawyers may have 'causes without effects'—doctors may find it difficult to gild their pills—but the mechanic can find employment, and get his pay for it.

It is stated in the New York Express that 'shaving,' as it is technically termed, is at an end in Wall street, so far as buying and selling notes are concerned. The editors say—"There never was so ruinous a system pursued for all parties, as that which has prevailed for the last year, and facts are now developing themselves that exhibit not only the effects, but the extent. Both the shaver and shaved have fallen together. We might name hundreds of instances that would astound the public, but we will however name but one as a sample. A house failed a short time since, whose liabilities were three hundred thousand. Their assets were four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This house had paid within the fifteen months, previous to their failure, *"one hundred and fifty eight thousand dollars extra interest,"* over and above seven per cent. per annum.

The fated land of Mexico is destined to be the scene of many revolutions before a day of piece and liberty shall dawn. Our last accounts spoke favorably of Bustamente; who was represented as the advocate of a free and impartial policy. The intelligence in another colum is rather ominous of evil. It will be seen that Santa Anna is still at Mango Clavo, smoking his pipe, quaffing his wine, or writing the 'retreat of his ten thousand,' for aught that we know otherwise.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.—Macgregor in his note book states that his Dutch Majesty is a grave, business-looking gentleman: nothing like apathy, idleness or uneasiness in his appearance. There now and then arises in his face an expression of self-willed eagerness; but he never, or seldom, loses the self-possession and somewhat calculating aspect of his demeanour. Domestic and virtuous, as a husband and father of a family, he is temperate in his habits and frugal in his personal expenses, with nothing of the glare, extravagance, or dramatic affectation of royalty about him. He rises early, and labours systematically at his desk, doing more before breakfast than the ministers of most kings do in a month.

HURRICANE EXTRAORDINARY.—A recent work on the West Indies dilates on the power of the wind in that part of the world, instances the fact, that a child two years and a half old, being blown down on the door of a cottage which was forced from its hinges, the said door was, by some strange swirl of the wind, lifted up with the child upon it, carried over a nine feet wall, and deposited in a neighbouring garden, where both it and the child were found!

[For the Spectator.

A mother to a young child smiling in a dream.

May gazing angels ever keep
Strict guard around thy bed,
And o'er those eyes now clos'd in sleep
Their shadowing pinions spread.

Sweet innocent, thy pleasing dreams
With weary'd Israel's vie;
With rivers of milk, and honey streams—
The land of promise nigh.

But oh, when reason's light shall shine,
And beauty's bud shall blow,
Guide to thy steps, may faith divine
The real Canaan show.

TARPEIA.

HISTORICAL TALE, BY N. C. BROOKS.

The god of day had resigned his empire, and o'er the rainbow sky of Italy, night had spread her ebon-coloured pinions. The lights of the city one by one had been extinguished, and silence and slumber held united reign over the seven hills of Rome. All was still, save the solitary sentinel that trod with measured step the pavement of the capitol, and chanted his nocturnal hymn to the goddess Diana, whose cresent rose like a silver arch upon the distant waves of the Mediteranean.

In the temple of Vesta, the midnight vigil had commenced. Tarpeia had succeeded the watch, and piling on the altar the consecrated fuel, sat in dreamy reverie, contemplating the "eternal fire" as it crackled and blazed up and curled into frantic shapes around the altar. The three other virgins, divested of the purple mantillas of their order, stumbered upon three gilded couches, and their long, quiet breathings, and the plash of the water clock as the sparkling masses fell into a golden tank, were all that connected the solitary vigil with the world of life, or enabled her to detect the droppings of the silent foot of time. Recovering from the reverie into which she had fallen, the Vestal threw off the loose night robe that had wrapped her virgin limbs while reclining on her couch, and placing a small lamp before a steel mirror, commenced the business of her toilent, by arraying herself in the peculiar habit of her order.

The white vest, with *laticrara* of embroidered purple, fast bound around her chest with golden clasps, and falling over in light folds at the top, partly disclosed the purity of the gently rounded bosom that heaved beneath. A smile of complacency lit up her features as she consulted the polished monitor, and the smooth surface sent back the flashes of her dark lustrous eyes, sparkling with more than mortal brilliancy. She next assumed the *linteurn supernum*, a kind of surplice, and louping up with crimson *cordon*, the immense sleeves so as to display her finely fashioned arms, threw on the great purple mantle that flowed in sinuous folds to the ground.

The dressing of the head now commenced.—Her long, dark tresses, were twisted around her delicate fingers in curls, and gracefully disposed beneath her glittering *unfula* with the rich *vittae* that hung in profusion around her temple and forehead, formed a striking and beautiful contrast. Never had the mirror reflected more perfect loveliness. The faultless contour of the features,—the purity of the skin, enkindled by a living glow,—the brilliancy of the eyes, and the spiritual expression that played about the lips, all combined to enchain the admiration of the Vestal, and she continued to gaze upon the vision of loveliness, like Narcissus, drunk with her own beauty, till the love which by the severe acquirements of her order had been shut up in her bosom, broke forth in sighs of admiration at her own form.

As she continued to adjust the ringlets and studied the grace of a thousand different attitudes of the head, to which she paid the tribute of a thousand complacent smiles, a light suddenly flashed across the mirror, and in looking up the eyes of the goddess were lit up with corruscations, and were lambent with flame. Her tympanum sounded, her long robe was violently agitated, and she shook with a threatening gesture the spear in her right hand. Tarpeia averted her hand in horror at the sight, and beheld the sacred fire upon the altar reduced to ashes and the dying flame flickering up in a pale blaze, playing fitfully around the altar, now leaving it, now returning. With a wild shriek she bounded forward, and seizing up some fuel, at length with difficulty succeeded in retaining the fire and enkindling a blaze. In her haste, however, she had overturned a tripod containing the water of purification, and was in consequence compelled then to gird herself up and bring a *diote* of water from the *sacer fonds* of Vesta.

Dark clouds were flitting across the troubled sky like messengers of ill omen—the moon broke out occasionally, silvering the borders of the Tempest's robe by a temporary illumination, then buried herself again in the thick gathering gloom, and all was dark—the ozires of the *mons viminalis* bent in waves beneath the wind that swept along in hollow murmurs and chaffed the waters of the Tiber that dashed in angry billows against the shore. The solemn hour of night and the wild horrors of the elements might have conveyed awe to the hearts of the most courageous—but Tarpeia was undismayed, and with light step she passed the guard of the capitolium, and treading her way through to the grove, came to the fount, from which the sacrificial waters of the goddess were obtained.

Kneeling, she let down the silver urn into the water, but, as she was about to rise, an arm was laid upon her, and in looking up she perceived herself in the power of an armed man of gigantic size. The moon emerging from a cloud, shone forth in full splendor, and disclosed to her affrighted eyes a vast body of soldiers beneath the trees, still and silent as if petrified. The Sabine warriors stood before her, glittering in the panoply of battle, and by her side, Tatius, their commander, in the full beauty of manhood, and all the splendor of military decorations. Tarpeia was struck with the majesty of his person and the comeliness of his features, but her natural love of show was more affected by the brilliancy of the jewels that sparkled upon his dress and the golden armlets that wound in a serpentine manner from a golden *torquis* around the neck, and confined by bracelets at the wrist.

Learning from the Vestal her errand to the fount, and the opening of the gates of the capitol to her, the scheme at once presented itself to Tatius of entering the citadel, and introducing his army into the city thro' the agency of his prisoner. He accordingly proffered to Tarpeia, the option of any gift she might desire, on condition of her leading his army into the citadel, when she demanded, "what he and the Sabines carried on their left arms." This was readily promised, and Tatius and his soldiers, favored by the darkness of the night and the murmurs of the wind, proceeded unseen—unheard to the very gates of the city.

Tarpeia, by a fatal infatuation, was busily engaged in revolving in her mind the beauty of the surplice when louped up with jeweled gold instead of simple silk *cordon*, and thought but little of the horrible crime she was about to commit in delivering the citadel and her father, who commanded it, into the hands of the enemy. At length she stood at the gate, and at her well known voice the ponderous bars were withdrawn. Conscience awoke to the horrors of her situation, and despair like a bolt pierced thro' her heart; but it was too late,—the faithful guard fell dead, pierced by wounds, and Tatius and his army descended into the city.

The loud trampling of feet awoke the Romans, and aided by the light of the moon that broke forth from the parted clouds, they rushed forward so meet the advance foe. Amongst the foremost appeared Tarpeia. Unconscious of his daughter's perfidy, shouting her name aloud, he rushed forward to her rescue, as she stood near the Sabine general; but when he had nearly reached her, he sunk to the earth, covered with wounds, at the feet of the daughter who had betrayed him. She felt in her bosom the furies of Alecto. At the fane of Vesta which she had disgraced, sprinkled with the blood of her father and countrymen, she stood about to receive the price of blood as a decoration for her impious hands; but speedily vengeance emptied its vials of wrath upon her perfidious head—actuated by the generous indignation of a noble soul, Tatius hurled her headlong down the rocky precipice on which they were standing. A shriek of horror rose wildly on the air as her long robes and tresses flaunted an instant in the wind; a shock followed—the ringing of heavy iron and brass—and the vestal virgin lay with blood bubbling from her wounds, overwhelmed by a load of shields and bracelets, "which they carried on their left arms."

Thus perished Tarpeia, but not so the remembrance of her crime. The rock from which she was hurled was babtized in her blood, and made commemorative of eternal infamy. From the "Tarpeian Rock," through after ages, the abandoned of Rome's millions, steeped in crime and imbued in blood, 'went from earth,' and their names and crimes were alike buried in oblivion; yet all the victims that have gone down that precipice, have been unable to obliterate the recollection of her crime—all the blood that has poured down its rocky sides, has not washed away her name, but Tarpeia, enshrined in infamy, lives and ever will live in the memory of mankind.

Rome sits in desolation—the capitol is in ruins—the fire of Vesta is extinguished, and the plough-share of ruin is impressed upon her fame. The Goth and the Vandal—the engine and the sword—earthquakes and storms, and inundation, have joined in the work of destruction, yet the Tarpeian Rock still stands in the solitude and eternity of its infamy a monument of crime, a beacon to the thoughtless sons and daughters of vanity for future ages.

Is the moral of this tale obvious? If not—Are there no Tarpeians of modern times, who, striving after the pomps and vanities of dress beyond their income, have made shipwreck of virtue and been precipitated down the abyss of ruin?

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that another Instalment of *thirteen dollars* per share on the Capital Stock of the Milton Manufacturing Company, is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, to A. C. Finley, Agent *pro tem.* who is authorized to grant receipts.

W. M. LEWIS, President.

Milton, N. C. July 1, 1837.—24-4.

N. B. All those having open accounts upon the Books of the Milton Mills, will please close them, either by cash or bond.

NOTICE.

WAS taken up and committed to Jail at Yanceyville, Caswell County, N. C., on the 16th day of June, a negro man who calls himself DOLPHIN, and says he belongs to John Turner, of Southampton, Va. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

ZACHARIAH LOCKETT,
Jailor.

Yanceyville, June 29, 1837.—34-3.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forward all persons from trading for a Note given to James W. Jeffreys by me, for forty dollars. As I have sufficient offsets against the said Note, I am determined not to pay it to any person whatever in any other way.

WILLIAM ESKRIDGE.

June 29, 1837.—34-3.

Yanceyville Female Academy.

THE recess in the exercises of this institution will terminate on the 23d day of July next—and the course of instruction will be resumed on the 24th of the same month, under the auspices of Miss MARY BOOTH, the lady who has had charge of it for the last three sessions:—The Trustees can, with increased confidence, recommend this institution to the patronage of the public.

Having enjoyed an opportunity the most favorable, of ascertaining the qualifications of the Principal for the discharge of the duties she has undertaken, they have no hesitation in saying, that as a primary school for the instruction of females, it possesses advantages not surpassed by any within their knowledge. The situation of the institution is one which ensures the health of the pupils in as great a degree as any other could do;—and the terms of tuition and the price of board are as moderate as could be expected or even desired.

The result of the recent public examination of the pupils of the school was such as was in the highest degree, creditable to the teachers, and satisactory to the trustees and patrons generally.

The terms of Tuition will be as follows:

Reading, Writing and Speling,	$6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic,	8 00
The higher English Branches including the above,	12 00
Painting,	10 00
Music,	20 00
Transfering, Oriental tinting and Mezzotinto Painting, *each*	3 00
Contingent expenses for fuel, &c.	50

In the Musical department the services of Miss KIMBERLY (the young lady who has for the first session presided over that department) have been retained, and we have no hesitation in recommending her to the public as a lady in an eminent degree calculated to impart a knowledge of the principles of the musical science, and in every other respects qualified to give an efficient aid to the principal in the general operations of the school.

JEREMIAH GRAVES,
ABNER MILES,
THOMAS D. JOHNSTON,
NATHL. M. ROAN,
JNO. KERR, Jr.
PAUL A. HARALSON,
Trustees.

Yanceyville, 10th June, 1837.—33—6

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Mercantile business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Robert Faulkner, who alone is authorized to grant receipts and settle up the business of the concern.

THOMPSON L. WHITE.
ROBERT FAULKNER.

June 10, 1837.—33—3.

NOTICE.

Those who purchased lots in the Town of Milton, which were sold for taxes on the 1st of July last, are hereby notified to come forward and pay up the purchase money and receive their Deeds. It is expected that they will attend to the matter without delay.

JOHN S. OGLESBY,
late Town Constable.

June 27, 1837.—33-3.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there is an unsettled account of long standing between Jacob Thomas of Halifax, Virginia, and myself; and whereas the said Thomas holds in his possession sundry bonds and accounts on me which I consider fully discharged and paid off: this is therefore to give notice that I forwarn all and every person and persons whatever, against trading for any or either of said bonds or accounts with said Thomas or any person acting for him, as I have offsets against them and will not pay them again.

BARZILLAI GRAVES.

June 21, 1837.—33—3-pd.

To the Creditors of JAS. HOLDER, dec'd

AT the last term of the Court of Equity, held for the County of Caswell, the undersigned was appointed a Commissioner to ascertain and report the amount of valid claims against the estate of Jas. Holder, deceased, and to whom the same are due, in order that they may, if necessary, be paid out of the proceeds of the real estate in the hands of the Clerk and Master. All persons, therefore, having claims against the said estate, are hereby required to present them to me in Milton, on the 15th day of July next, properly authenticated, with all the just credits endorsed thereon.

SAMUEL WATKINS.

Milton, June 12, 1837.—31—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
TAILORING.

THE subscribers announce to their friends and the public, that they have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in this place. They hope to receive the custom of their friends heretofore extended to them, and promise to execute all orders with neatness and despatch. Their shop is kept in the large white house opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Smith.

BENJAMIN HINES,
WILLIAM A. FARLEY.

Milton, June 20, 1837.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber on the 14th inst. three negro boys, CARY, HENRY, and ALEXANDER Cary is about 22 years of age, light complected about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, no marks recollected. Henry is of a dark complexion and has a scar on his forehead, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Alexander is very black, has a slight scar on his face occasioned by a fall from a horse, and is about 5 feet 8 inches high. I will give FIFTY dollars reward for the apprehension of said negroes and delivery in any jail in the United States, so that I can get them. All the boys can read and write tolerably well, and it is likely they may have free passes and will try to make their way to some free State.

MOSES CHAMBERS.

Person county, N. C. June 20, 1837.—33-4.

Rockingham Mineral Springs,

(Frequently called Lenox Castle,)

SITUATED in Rockingham county, North Carolina, directly on Messrs. Peck, Wellfords' & Co's Stage line from Washington City to Milledgville Geo., a high, handsome, healthy and pleasant situation. The water analized by Professor Olmstead—Impregnated with Sulphur, Carbon, Iron and Magnesia; a solution of excellent Mineral waters, operating as a Cathartic, Diuretic, &c., strengthening and organizing the powers of digestion, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, &c.; excellent in liver affections, dyspepsia, debility, eruptions, &c., invigorating the whole system. It is confidently believed that medical intelligence consulted would recommend the medical virtues of this water. The bathing establishment will be in good order.

The proprietor is thankful and under obligations to those that have patronized him. He would inform visitors to the Springs, stage passengers, travellers, &c., that he will furnish good accommodations the approaching summer season. He flatters himself he has given general satisfaction to his friends and acquaintances heretofore.

JOHN J. WRIGHT.

June 19, 1837. 32—till 1st Au.—

Job Printing neatly executed at this Office.

Milton Female Academy.

THE second term of this school will commence on Monday the 19th instant. The course of study embraces all the branches comprised in a thorough English Education, together with the Latin and French languages, Music, Painting and Embroidery.

Terms per session of 5 months as follows:

For Reading and Spelling,	$7 50
Reading, Writing, and the elements of Geography and Arithmetic,	11 00
English Grammar, Geography and History, Arithmetic, together with Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Rhetoric, Botony, &c.,	14 00
Latin and French Languages,	10 00
Music,	20 00
Painting,	6 00
Embroidery,	4 00

The above terms include many items for which extra charges are usually made, such as the use of Maps, Globes, Piano, &c.

Scholars may enter the school at any period in the session, and will be charged from the time they enter, at the above rates; but no deduction will be made for absence after the term is commenced, except in cases of sickness.

Every attention will be given be the Principals to secure the moral, physical and intellectual improvement of the young ladies entrusted to their charge.

We would also inform our friends and patrons that the Music Teacher, Miss ELIZA BRADY, from Philadelphia, has at length arrived. She comes highly recommended, not only as a competent and successful Teacher in Music, but as sustaining a correct, moral and religious character; and from our slight acquaintance with her, we feel warranted in saying that she performs admirably on the Piano and is a lady of genteel and accomplished manners.

Board may be had with the Principals and several respectable families in the village, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE & MARY DUNHAM,
Principals.

Milton, June 17, 1837.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Milton, N. C. July 1st, 1837, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Benjamin Jones
Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson	Emma Jeffreys
B	Nancy Jones
A. Bencini 3	K
Alexander H. Bell	Sterling S. Kent
Thomas Branch	L
Mrs. E. Boley	Ann Legon
Miss Elizabeth Bradsher	M
C	Mrs. Martha McGehee
William Connally	Giles Mebane, Esq.
Granderson Chandler	Elizabeth McCain
Mrs. Cornelia A. Carter	James M. McGehee
James Callum	N
Mahaly Cannon	Mary Catherine Nunnally
Stephen Crutchfield	P
D	William Parker
Elizabeth Davis	John Purkins
Richard Dyer 2	R
Charles Dodson	Henry Richardson
Eleanor Dison	Rogers & Howard
David Delany	Thomas Reed 2
R. A. Donoho 2	Wm Rutter 2
John Durham	John Rogers
F	S
William Fuqua	Beverly Seamore 3
George Freeman	Samuel R. Smith
Warner Freeman	Capt. Charles Sallard
G	Thomas Strum 2
Bazil Gordon	Geo. A. Smith
Mr. Green, (Constable)	Joab Sikes
Lucy Goodson	Eleanor Swaim
John B Gains	Granderson M. Sharp
H	Hiram Slate
Miss Elizabeth Hayes	T
Jackson Hamlett	James Turner
John Howerton	Daniel Tuller 2
Thornton Hancock	Margarett A. Townes
Thomas P. Hoge	Augustus Timberlake
John Hinton	W
Edward Hines 2	J White
Miss Carolinn M. Howard	John Walton
J	Y
Thomas Jeffreys 2	Richard Yarbrough

☞ Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

N. J. PALMER, *P. M.*

July 1, 1837.—34-3.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by James W. Jeffreys, Esq. for certain purposes therein expressed, will be sold publicly to the highest bidder on the 2d day of October next, a

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in the county of Person and State of North Carolina, on the waters of Hyco and Cobb Creeks, containing about 800 acres, adjoining the lands of Geo. W. Jeffreys and others.

The above tract of Land is rendered peculiarly desirable from its location and high state of improvement, in which respects it is believed unsurpassed by any Estate in this region of country, being particularly adapted to the culture of the great staple of the country, Tobacco, and all other productions. Persons, desirous of making investments in Real Estate, will do well to examine the premises at any time between this and the day of sale, who can have an opportunity of purchasing the same at private sale, agreeable to a provision of the Trust giving such authority. The terms of sale will be easy and accommodating. The premises will be shown, on application to the subscriber, or Dr. David Poindexter or Geo. W. Jeffreys, Esq.—all living near the premises.

JNO P. RAINEY, *Trustee.*

Caswell county, N. C. May 27, 1837.—29—

☞ The Richmond Enquirer will insert six times and forward account to this office.

NEW GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and the public generally, that we have received our new

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS;

which, with our former stock, embrace an extensive and well selected assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching seasons, a part of which having been purchased on the lowest terms for cash in the Northern Cities, we are enabled to offer them at prices which we think will be satisfactory to those who will favor us with a call and examine our stock.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank our friends and the public at large for the patronage we have heretofore received, and will endeavor to merit its continuance.

WILSON & SMITH.

Milton, May 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLICK.

G. W. JOHNSON & Co.

HAVE to announce the arival of their Spring supply of merchandise. This, added to their former assortment, renders their stock more extensive and diversified than at any previous period. It embraces, together with many articles entirely new in the market, every variety and order of goods adapted to the season or country. They offer it for sale in the confident belief that in cheapness, elegance and extent, it can be nowhere surpassed in this vicinity. Cheerfully acknowledging all former patronage, they respectfully solicit its continuance.

Milton, May 1st, 1837.

JUST RECEIVED,

30 *BARRELS superior Roanoke Trimmed Herrings.*

OGLESBY & GREEN.